CLAIMS

1. A downhole tool for conditioning a casing or liner wall, the tool comprising a substantially cylindrical body connectable in a work string, a sleeve located around the body, one or more blades located on the sleeve, wherein each blade has a circular peripheral edge distal to the sleeve and each blade is manufactured from a composite material which comprises a polymeric fibre.

2. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the polymeric fibre is chosen from the group comprising polyaramid fibres, polyethylene fibres, polypropylene fibres, polyacryl fibres, polyester fibres, polyacryl fibres or poly{2,6-diimidazo[4,5-b4',5'-e]pyridinylene-1,4(2,5-dihydroxy)phenylene} (PIPD) fibres.

3. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the composite further includes carbon and glass fibre.

4. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the composite is a KEVLAR® carbon glass composite.

5. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the sleeve includes a plurality of bypass ports to allow fluid to pass between the sleeve and the body so as to bypass the blades.

6. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein one or more ports are located through the one or more

blades, the ports being distal from the peripheral edge of the blade(s).

7. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the sleeve includes one or more jetting ports to provide a cleaning action on the blades.

8. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the blades are located between flexible members.

9. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the blades have an inner circumferential edge such that they form a torus and wherein a diameter of the blade at the inner circumferential edge is greater than an outer diameter of the body at the location of the blade on the body.

10. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the tool includes one or more centralisers to assist in keeping the tool centrally aligned in the casing or liner.

11. A downhole tool as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the sleeve(s) are held to the tool body by one or more holding devices to prevent longitudinal movement of the sleeve(s) on the tool body and transfer the load on the sleeve to the body.

12. A holding device for preventing longitudinal movement of a sleeve(s) on a substantially cylindrical tool body, the device comprising a split ring, a retaining ring and a circlip.

13. A holding device as claimed in Claim 12 wherein the retaining ring comprises a circular member including a circular groove located at a first end thereof, and wherein the split ring locates in the groove such that the split ring is retained by the retaining ring and bears the load from the sleeve.

14. A holding device as claimed in Claim 13 wherein the circlip is located at a second end of the retaining ring and holds the retaining ring in place, bearing no load from the sleeve.

15. A method of conditioning a casing or liner in a well bore, the method comprising the steps:

(a) locating on a work string, a blade having a circular peripheral edge and made from a composite material which comprises a polymeric fibre;

(b) inserting the work string into the well bore to a position where the peripheral edge makes contact with an inner wall of the casing or liner; and

(c) moving the work string relative to the inner wall to thereby move the blade relative to the wall and provide a grooming action on the wall.

16. A method of conditioning a casing or liner in a well bore as claimed in Claim 15 wherein the blade makes 360 degree contact between the peripheral edge and the inner wall.

17. A method of conditioning a casing or liner in a well bore as claimed in Claim 15 wherein fluid bypasses the peripheral edge of the blade through a bypass channel in the tool.

18. A method of forming a scraper for a downhole tool, the method comprising the steps;

(d) providing a sheet of composite material comprising a polymeric fibre;
(e) instantaneously subjecting the material to a first water pressure from a water jet; and
(f) moving the material relative to the jet to cut a profile of a scraper from the material while maintaining the water at substantially the first pressure.

19. A method of forming a scraper for a downhole tool as claimed in Claim 18 wherein the polymeric fibre is chosen from the group comprising polyaramid fibres, polyethylene fibres, polypropylene fibres, polyacryl fibres, polyester fibres, polyacryl fibres or poly{2,6-diimidazo[4,5-b4',5'-e]pyridinylene-1,4(2,5-dihydroxy)phenylene} (PIPD) fibres.

20. A method of forming a scraper for a downhole tool as claimed in Claim 18 wherein the composite further includes carbon and glass fibre.

21. A method of forming a scraper for a downhole tool as claimed in any one of Claims 18 wherein the composite is a KEVLAR® carbon glass composite.

22. A method of forming a scraper for a downhole tool as claimed in any one of Claims 18 wherein an abrasive such as garnet is mixed with the water.